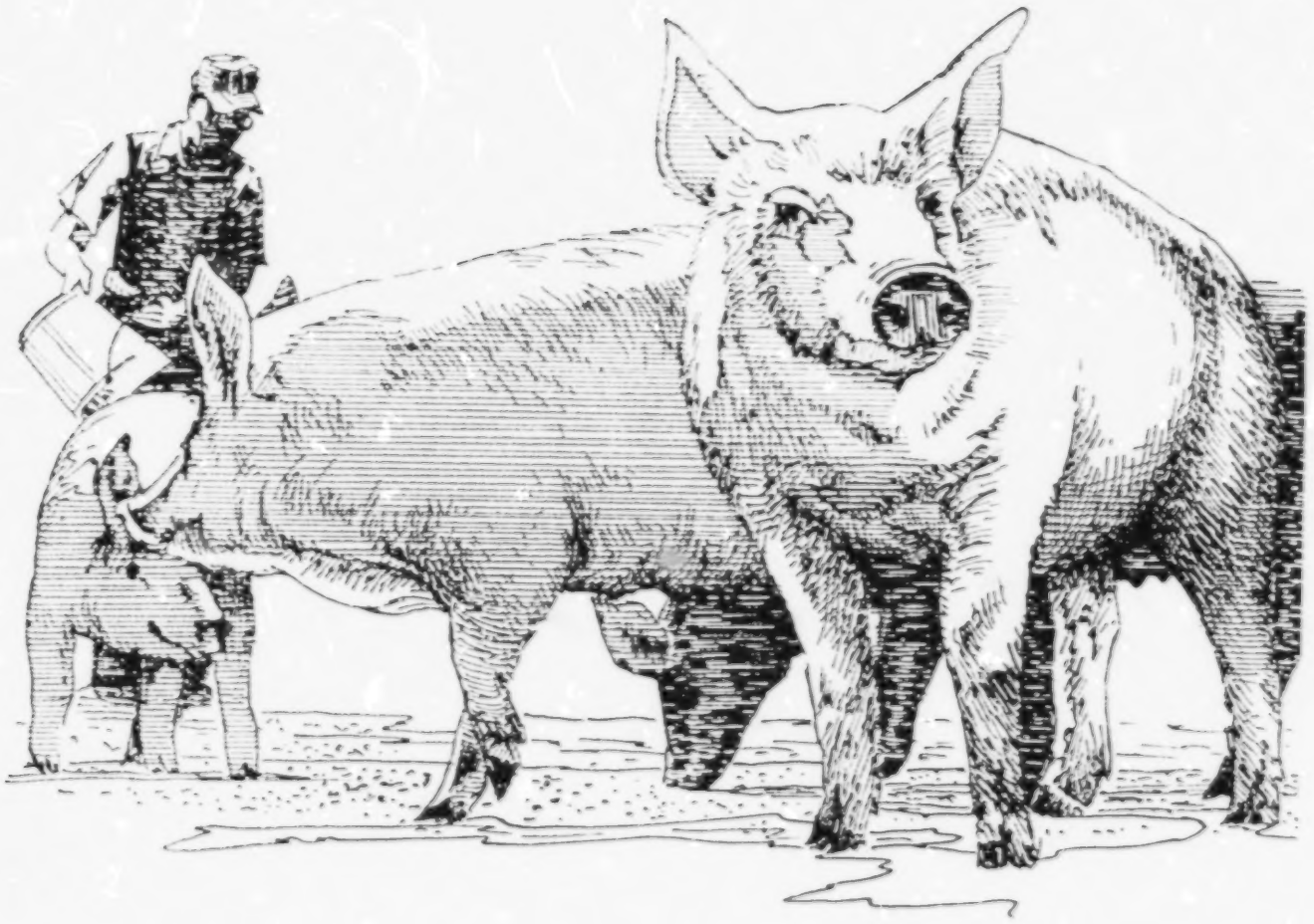
Department of
Agriculture and Marketing

Swine Farm Business Summary

1986



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PREFACE

The 1986 Nova Scotia Swine Farm Business Summary is a synoposis of the business performance of twenty-one (21) Nova Scotia Swine Farms.

The farms used in this summary were not selected on a random sample basis. Instead, farmers volunteered their data for use in the summary. Since this is not a random sample selection of farms, care should be exercised in the use and interpretation of the results shown in the various tables of this summary.

Despite this limitation, farmers can compare their individual results with group average figures of farms with similiar characteristics. Such comparision can provide the farm manager with useful information that can be used in management decisions. However, the best information is the farmers own records and comparision of these from one year to the next.

We gratefully acknowledge the co-operation of the twenty-one (21) swine producers who participated in this summary.

We further acknowledge the efforts of Peter Dekker who assisted in gathering the data; Debbie Freeman who prepared the data for this summary; and Tracey Mitchell for the secretarial work.

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SECTION A

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The Nova Scotia Swine Farm Business Summary is designed to provide bench-mark information that can be used to compare the financial strengths and weaknesses of individual swine farms with similar characteristics. Farm Business Analysis is an important function of the farm manager-operator. When analysing the farm business, you must ask meaningful questions with respect to the costs, incomes, efficiencies and capital investment found in your business. This summary is designed to assist you with those questions and to provide you with basic information for comparision purposes. By identifying the strengths of your business and building on these, you should be able to enhance the profit of your farm business. By identifying the weaknesses of your business and taking corrective action, the profit picture should also be improved.

Standards of performance and business progress are matters of personal choice and family goal setting. Each farm situtation will have a different set of goals or objectives - a different set of values that you feel must be met through the farm business. It is up to each of you to identify these and then compare your performance in achieving these objectives.

There are several ways that you can compare your farm performance.

These include:

- You can compare your performance this year to that of last year. This perhaps is the best comparison. Have you progressed in reaching the goals you have set for your farm business.

- You can compare your performance with group average data for farms of similiar size and general characteristics. This report may be useful in this regard.

- You can compare your performance to that obtained by research - realizing that the research data was obtained under a special set of conditions.

In 1986, there were a total of 182 swine producers in Nova Scotia. Basic data for this summary was prepared from twenty-one (21) of these farms from throughout the Province. These twenty-one (21) represent 11.5 percent of the total swine farms in the Province.

In terms of production, the farms included in this summary produced a total of 39,270 hogs. The total for the Province was 212,711 head. Farms in this summary comprise 18.5 percent of the total hog production in Nova Scotia in 1986.

The twenty-one (21) swine farms in this summary were classified into Two (2) groups according to herd size. These groups were (1) 20-99 Sows and (2) 100 + Sows. Section "B" through "D" provide income, expense and production information on the various groups.

SECTION B

20-99 SOWS

RECEIPTS

In this size group, receipts from the sale of hogs averaged 97.1 percent of Total Farm Receipts. Of this amount, market hog sales accounted for 93.2 percent, wealing sales 3.4 percent, cull sows and boars 2.7 percent and other hogs .6 percent.

Total Farm Receipts amounted to $ 183,373. on a per farm basis, or $ 2,471. on a per sow basis.

TABLE B-1: RECEIPTS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Market Hogs	$ 165,928.	$ 2,236.
Weanlings	6,047.	81.
Gilts - Breeding Stock	209.	3.
Boars - Breeding Stock	0.	0.
Cull Sows	4,394.	59.
Cull Boars	339.	5.
Other Hogs	1,104.	15.
TOTAL HOG SALES	$ 178,021.	$ 2,399.
Stablization	3,287.	44.
Subsidies	1,742.	23.
Other Income	322.	4.
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	$ 183,373.	$ 2,471.

EXPENSES

Purchased feed was the largest item of cost and accounted for 74.8 percent of Cash Expenses. In dollar terms, feed ammounted to $ 1,479. on a per sow basis.

Other major expenses were; utilities at 3.9 percent, hired labour at 3.7 percent, marketing costs at 3.6 percent , and miscellaneous at 2.5 percent of Cash Expenses.

TABLE B-2: EXPENSES

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Feed Purchased	$ 109,707.	$ 1,479.
Swine Purchased	2,123.	29.
Hired Labour	5,498.	74.
Bedding	222.	3.
Vet & Drugs	1,879.	25.
Hog Supplies	979.	13.
Marketing Costs	5,245.	71.
Utilities	5,685.	77.
Taxes	844.	11.
Insurance	1,510.	20.
Building Repairs	2,055.	28.
Machinery & Equipment Expense	1,846.	25.
Auto Expense	2,463.	33.
Interest - Operating	2,858.	39.
Miscellaneous	3,708.	50.
Other Non-Hog Expenses	0.	0.
TOTAL CASH EXPENSES	$ 146,621.	$ 1,976.

INCOME SUMMARY

Income is one of the key factors studied when analysing a farm business. In this table, two (2) measures of income are summerized.

NET CASH INCOME refers to the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses. In this size group, this income measure averaged $ 36,752. per farm or $ 495. on a per sow basis.

NET FARM INCOME is the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses with adjustments made for inventory increase, depreciation and interest on long term borrowings. For the farms included in this group, Net Farm Income was $ 19,933. per farm or $ 269. on a per sow basis.

TABLE B-3: INCOME SUMMARY

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Receipts	$ 183,373.	$ 2,471.
Total Cash Expenses	146,621.	1,976.
NET CASH INCOME	$ 36,752.	$ 495.
Plus: Inventory Change	$ 1,530.	$ 21.
Less: Depreciation	10,635.	143.
Interest on Capital Loans	7,715.	104.
NET FARM INCOME	$ 19,933.	$ 269.

AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

The average cost of producing pork for this sow group was $ .63 per pound live weight or $ .81 per pound dressed weight.

Note that this cost figure does not include a value for operator labour or interest on equity. Instead it is a measure of the cost at the Net Farm Income level. No amount has been added for what is traditionally called "Opportunity Costs".

TABLE B-4: AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Expenses	$ 164,970.	$ 2,223.
Plus: Inventory Adjustment	-1,530.	-21.
Less: Cull Sales	4,733.	64.
Other Income	322.	4.
TOTAL COSTS	$ 158,385.	$ 2,135.
Total Pounds of Pork Produced (L.W.)	249,481	3,362
Ave. Cost of Production (L.W.) ($)	.63	.63
Ave. Cost of Production (D.W.) ($)	.81	.81

COST ANALYSIS

Feed purchased was the largest single item associated with producing pork. This item averaged 66.5 percent of Total Costs in this group. Other major expenses were; depreciation at 6.4 percent, interest on capital loans at 4.7 percent, utilities at 3.4 percent and hired labour at 3.3 percent .

TABLE R-5: COST ANALYSIS

ITEM	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Feed Purchased	66.5 %
Swine Purchased	1.3
Hired Labour	3.3
Bedding	.1
Vet & Drugs	1.1
Hog Supplies	.6
Marketing Costs	3.2
Utilities	3.4
Taxes	.5
Insurance	.9
Building Repairs	1.2
Machinery & Equipment Expense	1.1
Auto Expense	1.5
Interest - Operating	1.7
Miscellaneous	2.2
Other Non-Hog Expenses	.0
Interest - Loans	4.7
Depreciation	6.4
TOTAL	100.0 %

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

For this size group, the average number of sows per farm was 74, each averaging 2.16 litters of pigs per year.

There was an average of 23.01 pigs born per sow, with 18.53 of these being weaned. Suckling mortality averaged 19.37 percent.

Sales of market hogs accounted for 88.3 percent of hog sales. Feeder hog mortality averaged 6.38 percent for these farms.

TABLE B-6: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Number of Sows	74	1.00
Number of Boars	4	.05
Number of Litters	160	2.16
Pigs Born	1,707	23.01
Pigs Born Alive	1,584	21.35
Pigs Weaned	1,375	18.53
Pigs Born per Litter	10.67	-
Pigs Born Alive per Litter	9.90	-
Pigs Weaned per Litter	8.59	-
Suckling Mortality (#)	331	4.46
Suckling Mortality (%)	19.37	-
Wealings Sold	122	1.65
Breeding Stock Sold	1	.01
Gilts Kept for Replacement	21	.28
Market Hogs Sold	1,139	15.35
Other Hogs Sold	7	.09
Inventory Change	-10	-.14
Purchases	0	.00
Total Market Hog Equilavents Prod.	1,144	15.41
Total Hogs Sold	1,290	17.39
Feeder Hog Mortality (#)	88	1.19
Feeder Hog Mortality (%)	6.38	-
Inventory Ajustment	7	.09

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

Further analysis of the production coefficients indicated that market hogs were sold at an average dressed weight of 170 pounds.

Sow culling rates averaged 32.21 percent in this group, and for each man equivalent of labour available, 50 sows were maintained.

TABLE B-7: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Ave. Weight per Market Hog (D.W.)	(Lbs)	170
Ave. Return per Market Hog	($)	145.65
Sow Mortality	(%)	3.64
Cull Rate on Sows	(%)	32.21
Labour Man Equivalents	(#)	1.48
Sows Kept per Man	(#)	50
Total Sales per Man	($)	125,273
Live Hog Produced per Man	(Kgs)	76,830

FEED ANALYSIS

For the farms in this group, feed consumption per hog averaged 4.02 kilograms of creep (pre-starter), 42.10 kilograms of starter, 232.13 kilograms of grower and 77.15 kilograms of sow-boar feed, for a total consumption of 355.40 kilograms of feed. This gives a feed conversion (Starter & Grower) of 2.77 pounds of feed for each pound of gain.

Total cost of feed per hog was $ 93.87, and the feed per sow and boar was 1,128 kilograms.

TABLE B-8: FEED ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Creep per Hog	(Kgs)	4.02
Cost Creep per Hog	($)	2.14
Starter per Hog	(Kgs)	42.10
Cost Starter per Hog	($)	13.27
Grower per Hog	(Kgs)	232.13
Cost Grower per Hog	($)	58.81
Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	77.15
Cost Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	($)	19.64
Total Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	355.40
Total Feed Cost per Hog	($)	93.87
Ave. L.W. Hog Produced	(Kgs)	99.16
Feed Conversion - Starter & Grower		2.77
Feed Cost/Kg. L.W. Hog	($)	.95
Feed Cost/100Lbs. L.W. Hog Produced	($)	43.03
Feed Cost/100Lbs. D.W. Hog Produced	($)	55.16
Creep Cost/Tonne	($)	532.26
Starter Cost/Tonne	($)	315.11
Grower Cost/Tonne	($)	253.36
Sow Ration Cost/Tonne	($)	254.64
Feed per Sow & Boar	(Kgs)	1,128

SECTION C

100+ SOWS

RECEIPTS

In this size group, receipts from the sale of hogs averaged 96.0 percent of Total Farm Receipts. Of this amount, market hog sales accounted for 86.6 percent, wealing sales 6.3 percent, breeding stock sales 3.5 percent, cull sows and boars 3.1 percent and other hogs .5 percent.

Total Farm Receipts amounted to $ 439,165. on a per farm basis, or $ 2,516. on a per sow basis.

TABLE C-1: RECEIPTS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Market Hogs	$ 365,128.	$ 2,091.
Weanlings	26,621.	152.
Gilts - Breeding Stock	14,585.	84.
Boars - Breeding Stock	0.	0.
Cull Sows	11,973.	69.
Cull Boars	992.	6.
Other Hogs	2,257.	13.
TOTAL HOG SALES	$ 421,556.	$ 2,415.
Stablization	6,799.	39.
Subsidies	4,480.	26.
Other Income	6,330.	36.
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	$ 439,165.	$ 2,516.

EXPENSES

Purchased feed was the largest item of cost and accounted for 67.1 percent of Cash Expenses. In dollar terms, feed amounted to $ 1,371. on a per sow basis.

Other major expenses were; hired labour at 9.6 percent, swine purchases at 3.6 percent, utilities at 3.5 percent, and marketing costs at 2.5 percent of Cash Expenses.

TABLE C-2: EXPENSES

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Feed Purchased	$ 239,422.	$ 1,371.
Swine Purchased	12,815.	73.
Hired Labour	34,101.	195.
Bedding	350.	2.
Vet & Drugs	4,257.	24.
Hog Supplies	2,620.	15.
Marketing Costs	9,006.	52.
Utilities	12,597.	72.
Taxes	1,796.	10.
Insurance	3,899.	22.
Building Repairs	7,892.	45.
Machinery & Equipment Expense	6,592.	38.
Auto Expense	6,924.	40.
Interest - Operating	5,641.	32.
Miscellaneous	7,305.	42.
Other Non-Hog Expenses	1,577.	9.
TOTAL CASH EXPENSES	$ 356,795.	$ 2,044.

INCOME SUMMARY

Income is one of the key factors studied when analysing a farm business. In this table, two (2) measures of income are summerized.

NET CASH INCOME refers to the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses. In this size group, this income measure averaged $ 82,370. per farm or $ 472. on a per sow basis.

NET FARM INCOME is the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses with adjustments made for inventory increase, depreciation and interest on long term borrowings. For the farms included in this group, Net Farm Income was $ 51,763. per farm or $ 296. on a per sow basis.

TABLE C-3: INCOME SUMMARY

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Receipts	$ 439,165.	$ 2,516.
Total Cash Expenses	356,795.	2,044.
NET CASH INCOME	$ 82,370.	$ 472.
Plus: Inventory Change	$ 11,620.	$ 67.
Less: Depreciation	22,471.	129.
Interest on Capital Loans	19,757.	113.
NET FARM INCOME	$ 51,763.	$ 296.

AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

The average cost of producing pork for this sow group was $ .66 per pound live weight or $ .85 per pound dressed weight.

Note that this cost figure does not include a value for operator labour or interest on equity. Instead it is a measure of the cost at the Net Farm Income level. No amount has been added for what is traditionally called "Opportunity Costs".

TABLE C-4: AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Expenses	$ 399,022.	$ 2,286.
Plus: Inventory Adjustment	-11,620.	-67.
Less: Cull Sales	12,965.	74.
Other Income	6,330.	36.
TOTAL COSTS	$ 368,106.	$ 2,108.
Total Pounds of Pork Produced (L.W.)	555,778	3,183
Ave. Cost of Production (L.W.) ($)	.66	.66
Ave. Cost of Production (D.W.) ($)	.85	.85

COST ANALYSIS

Feed purchased was the largest single item associated with producing pork. This item averaged 60.0 percent of Total Costs in this group. Other major expenses were; hired labour at 8.5 percent, depreciation at 5.6 percent, interest on capital loans at 5.0 percent, and utilities at 3.2 percent.

TABLE C-5: COST ANALYSIS

ITEM	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Feed Purchased	60.0 %
Swine Purchased	3.2
Hired Labour	8.5
Bedding	.1
Vet & Drugs	1.1
Hog Supplies	.7
Marketing Costs	2.3
Utilities	3.2
Taxes	.5
Insurance	1.0
Building Repairs	2.0
Machinery & Equipment Expense	1.7
Auto Expense	1.7
Interest - Operating	1.4
Miscellaneous	1.8
Other Non-Hog Expenses	.4
Interest - Loans	5.0
Depreciation	5.6
TOTAL	100.0 %

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

For this size group, the average number of sows per farm was 175, each averaging 2.16 litters of pigs per year.

There was an average of 23.76 pigs born per sow, with 18.52 of these being weaned. Suckling mortality averaged 21.19 percent.

Sales of market hogs accounted for 78.2 percent of hog sales. Feeder hog mortality averaged 3.25 percent for these farms.

TABLE C-6: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Number of Sows	175	1.00
Number of Boars	9	.05
Number of Litters	377	2.16
Pigs Born	4,147	23.76
Pigs Born Alive	3,764	21.56
Pigs Weaned	3,234	18.52
Pigs Born per Litter	10.99	-
Pigs Born Alive per Litter	9.98	-
Pigs Weaned per Litter	8.57	-
Suckling Mortality (#)	879	5.03
Suckling Mortality (%)	21.19	-
Wealings Sold	565	3.24
Breeding Stock Sold	66	.38
Gilts Kept for Replacement	48	.27
Market Hogs Sold	2,479	14.20
Other Hogs Sold	12	.07
Inventory Change	-6	-.03
Purchases	59	.34
Total Market Hog Equilavents Prod.	2,506	14.36
Total Hogs Sold	3,170	18.16
Feeder Hog Mortality (#)	105	.60
Feeder Hog Mortality (%)	3.25	-
Inventory Ajustment	23	.13

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

Further analysis of the production coefficients indicated that market hogs were sold at an average dressed weight of 173 pounds.

Sow culling rates averaged 36.90 percent in this group, and for each man equivalent of labour available, 54 sows were maintained.

TABLE C-7: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Ave. Weight per Market Hog (D.W.)	(Lbs)	173
Ave. Return per Market Hog	($)	147.27
Sow Mortality	(%)	3.63
Cull Rate on Sows	(%)	36.90
Labour Man Equivalents	(#)	3.24
Sows Kept per Man	(#)	54
Total Sales per Man	($)	139,060
Live Hog Produced per Man	(Kgs)	77,931

FEED ANALYSIS

For the farms in this group, feed consumption per hog averaged 4.62 kilograms of creep (pre-starter), 51.30 kilograms of starter, 226.31 kilograms of grower and 68.12 kilograms of sow-boar feed, for a total consumption of 350.35 kilograms of feed. This gives a feed conversion (Starter & Grower) of 2.75 pounds of feed for each pound of gain.

Total cost of feed per hog was $ 92.59, and the feed per sow and boar was 915 kilograms.

TABLE C-8: FEED ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Creep per Hog	(Kgs)	4.62
Cost Creep per Hog	($)	2.29
Starter per Hog	(Kgs)	51.30
Cost Starter per Hog	($)	16.97
Grower per Hog	(Kgs)	226.31
Cost Grower per Hog	($)	56.14
Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	68.12
Cost Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	($)	17.18
Total Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	350.35
Total Feed Cost per Hog	($)	92.59
Ave. L.W. Hog Produced	(Kgs)	100.80
Feed Conversion - Starter & Grower		2.75
Feed Cost/Kg. L.W. Hog	($)	.92
Feed Cost/100Lbs. L.W. Hog Produced	($)	41.75
Feed Cost/100Lbs. D.W. Hog Produced	($)	53.53
Creep Cost/Tonne	($)	496.56
Starter Cost/Tonne	($)	330.82
Grower Cost/Tonne	($)	248.08
Sow Ration Cost/Tonne	($)	252.26
Feed per Sow & Boar	(Kgs)	915

SECTION D

ALL FARMS

RECEIPTS

In this (all farms) group, receipts from the sale of hogs averaged 96.3 percent of Total Farm Receipts. Of this amount, market hog sales accounted for 88.3 percent, wealing sales 5.6 percent, cull sows and boars 3.0 percent, breeding stock sales 2.6 percent, and other hogs .6 percent.

Total Farm Receipts amounted to $ 322,895. on a per farm basis, or $ 2,504. on a per sow basis.

TABLE D-1: RECEIPTS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Market Hogs	$ 274,582.	$ 2,129.
Weanlings	17,269.	134.
Gilts - Breeding Stock	8,051.	62.
Boars - Breeding Stock	0.	0.
Cull Sows	8,528.	66.
Cull Boars	695.	5.
Other Hogs	1,733.	13.
TOTAL HOG SALES	$ 310,858.	$ 2,411.
Stablization	5,203.	40.
Subsidies	3,235.	25.
Other Income	3,599.	28.
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	$ 322,895.	$ 2,504.

EXPENSES

Purchased feed was the largest item of cost and accounted for 69.1 percent of Cash Expenses. In dollar terms, feed amounted to $ 1,399. on a per sow basis.

Other major expenses were; hired labour at 8.1 percent, utilities at 3.6 percent, swine purchased at 3.0 percent, and marketing costs at 2.8 percent of Cash Expenses.

TABLE D-2: EXPENSES

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Feed Purchased	$ 180,460.	$ 1,399.
Swine Purchased	7,955.	62.
Hired Labour	21,100.	164.
Bedding	292.	2.
Vet & Drugs	3,176.	25.
Hog Supplies	1,874.	15.
Marketing Costs	7,296.	57.
Utilities	9,455.	73.
Taxes	1,363.	11.
Insurance	2,813.	22.
Building Repairs	5,239.	41.
Machinery & Equipment Expense	4,435.	34.
Auto Expense	4,897.	38.
Interest - Operating	4,376.	34.
Miscellaneous	5,670.	44.
Other Non-Hog Expenses	860.	7.
TOTAL CASH EXPENSES	$ 261,261.	$ 2,026.

INCOME SUMMARY

Income is one of the key factors studied when analysing a farm business. In this table, two (2) measures of income are summerized.

NET CASH INCOME refers to the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses. In this size group, this income measure averaged $ 61,634. per farm or $ 478. on a per sow basis.

NET FARM INCOME is the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses with adjustments made for inventory increase, depreciation and interest on long term borrowings. For the farms included in this group, Net Farm Income was $ 37,294. per farm or $ 289. on a per sow basis.

TABLE D-3: INCOME SUMMARY

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Receipts	$ 322,895.	$ 2,504.
Total Cash Expenses	261,261.	2,026.
NET CASH INCOME	$ 61,634.	$ 478.
Plus: Inventory Change	$ 7,034.	$ 55.
Less: Depreciation	17,091.	133.
Interest on Capital Loans	14,283.	111.
NET FARM INCOME	$ 37,294.	$ 289.

AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

The average cost of producing pork for this sow group was $ .65 per pound live weight or $ .84 per pound dressed weight.

Note that this cost figure does not include a value for operator labour or interest on equity. Instead it is a measure of the cost at the Net Farm Income level. No amount has been added for what is traditionally called "Opportunity Costs".

TABLE D-4: AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Expenses	$ 292,635.	$ 2,269.
Plus: Inventory Adjustment	-7,034.	-55.
Less: Cull Sales	9,223.	72.
Other Income	3,599.	28.
TOTAL COSTS	$ 272,778.	$ 2,115.
Total Pounds of Pork Produced (L.W.)	416,552	3,230
Ave. Cost of Production (L.W.) ($)	.65	.65
Ave. Cost of Production (D.W.) ($)	.84	.84

COST ANALYSIS

Feed purchased was the largest single item associated with producing pork. This item averaged 61.7 percent of Total Costs in this group. Other major expenses were; hired labour at 7.2 percent, depreciation at 5.8 percent, interest on capital loans at 4.9 percent, and utilities at 3.2 percent.

TABLE D-5: COST ANALYSIS

ITEM	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Feed Purchased	61.7 %
Swine Purchased	2.7
Hired Labour	7.2
Bedding	.1
Vet & Drugs	1.1
Hog Supplies	.6
Marketing Costs	2.5
Utilities	3.2
Taxes	.5
Insurance	1.0
Building Repairs	1.8
Machinery & Equipment Expense	1.5
Auto Expense	1.7
Interest - Operating	1.5
Miscellaneous	1.9
Other Non-Hog Expenses	.3
Interest - Loans	4.9
Depreciation	5.8
TOTAL	100.0 %

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

For this size group, the average number of sows per farm was 129, each averaging 2.16 litters of pigs per year.

There was an average of 23.56 pigs born per sow, with 18.52 of these being weaned. Suckling mortality averaged 20.72 percent.

Sales of market hogs accounted for 80.8 percent of hog sales. Feeder hog mortality averaged 4.07 percent for these farms.

TABLE D-6: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Number of Sows	129	1.00
Number of Boars	7	.05
Number of Litters	279	2.16
Pigs Born	3,038	23.56
Pigs Born Alive	2,773	21.51
Pigs Weaned	2,389	18.52
Pigs Born per Litter	10.91	-
Pigs Born Alive per Litter	9.96	-
Pigs Weaned per Litter	8.58	-
Suckling Mortality (#)	630	4.88
Suckling Mortality (%)	20.72	-
Wealings Sold	364	2.82
Breeding Stock Sold	36	.28
Gilts Kept for Replacement	36	.28
Market Hogs Sold	1,870	14.50
Other Hogs Sold	10	.08
Inventory Change	-8	-.06
Purchases	32	.25
Total Market Hog Equilavents Prod.	1,887	14.63
Total Hogs Sold	2,316	17.96
Feeder Hog Mortality (#)	98	.76
Feeder Hog Mortality (%)	4.07	-
Inventory Ajustment	15	.12

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

Further analysis of the production coefficients indicated that market hogs were sold at an average dressed weight of 172 pounds.

Sow culling rates averaged 35.67 percent in this group, and for each man equivalent of labour available, 53 sows were maintained.

TABLE D-7: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Ave. Weight per Market Hog (D.W.)	(Lbs)	172
Ave. Return per Market Hog	($)	146.82
Sow Mortality	(%)	3.63
Cull Rate on Sows	(%)	35.67
Labour Man Equivalents	(#)	2.44
Sows Kept per Man	(#)	53
Total Sales per Man	($)	135,267
Live Hog Produced per Man	(Kgs)	77,628

FEED ANALYSIS

For the farms in this group, feed consumption per hog averaged 4.46 kilograms of creep (pre-starter), 48.76 kilograms of starter, 227.91 kilograms of grower and 70.61 kilograms of sow-boar feed, for a total consumption of 351.74 kilograms of feed. This gives a feed conversion (Starter & Grower) of 2.76 pounds of feed for each pound of gain.

Total cost of feed per hog was $ 92.94, and the feed per sow and boar was 971 kilograms.

TABLE D-8: FEED ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Creep per Hog	(Kgs)	4.46
Cost Creep per Hog	($)	2.25
Starter per Hog	(Kgs)	48.76
Cost Starter per Hog	($)	15.95
Grower per Hog	(Kgs)	227.91
Cost Grower per Hog	($)	56.88
Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	70.61
Cost Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	($)	17.86
Total Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	351.74
Total Feed Cost per Hog	($)	92.94
Ave. L.W. Hog Produced	(Kgs)	100.34
Feed Conversion - Starter & Grower		2.76
Feed Cost/Kg. L.W. Hog	($)	.93
Feed Cost/100Lbs. L.W. Hog Produced	($)	42.10
Feed Cost/100Lbs. D.W. Hog Produced	($)	53.98
Creep Cost/Tonne	($)	504.05
Starter Cost/Tonne	($)	327.09
Grower Cost/Tonne	($)	249.56
Sow Ration Cost/Tonne	($)	252.98
Feed per Sow & Boar	(Kgs)	971

SECTION E

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

The 1986 Nova Scotia Swine Farm Business Summary provides basic information and stastics on the costs and returns associated with the swine enterprise on Nova Scotia farms. While not based on a stastically sound sample of swine farms, the summary can be used with care to assist in the analysis of the swine enterprise by providing group average data for comparison purposes.

In reviewing the information contained in previous pages, the following points can be noted:

- Average farm size measured in terms of sow numbers was 129 sows.
- Average litters per sow per year was 2.16
- Average pigs weaned per sow per year was 18.52
- Average sales of hogs per sow per year was 17.96
- Average market hog dressed weight was 172 pounds.
- Average consumption (starter and grower) per market hog was 276.67 kilograms, for a feed conversion of 2.76

In compiling the data for this summary, extreme variation among farms was noted. This variation was observed in most factors of returns, costs and management factors. Below, we outline a number of the variations observed:

- Net Farm Income had a range of $ 618 per sow between the highest and lowest net incomes on a per sow basis.
- Total feed cost per sow had a range of $1,035.
- Feed cost as a percent of total costs varied between 48.4 percent and 73.7 percent.
- Kilograms of feed fed per hog raised varied as much as 161.69 kilograms.
- Pigs weaned per sow varied as much as 8.61 pigs per year.

- Sows kept per man equivalent had a range of 86 sows between the highest and lowest numbers of sows per man.

With such variation in many of the returns, costs and management factors, it is difficult to isolate specific characteristics that result in a profitable swine unit. It would appear, however, that a number of the key factors of production outlined above such as production, cost control, efficient use of capital and labour, are of significant importance in determining the success of the farm unit.

Those farm operators who sucessfully combined these factors of production in the management and operation of their farm units achieved a reasonable return to their labour, capital and management skills.